

A. SUBCORDATUM Raf. in Med. Repos. ii. 5 (1808). *A. parviflorum* [as *parviflora*] Pursh, l. c. 253 (1814). *A. Plantago*, β . *parviflorum* (Pursh) Torr. Fl. N. Mid. U. S. 362 (1824). *A. Plantago-aquatica*, var. *parviflorum* (Pursh) Farwell, l. c. (1900).—Flowers 3–3.5 mm. broad; sepals very narrowly margined, in anthesis 2–2.5 mm. long; petals 1–2 mm. long; stamens only slightly exceeding ovaries; anthers subspherical, 0.3–0.5 mm. long; style about one fourth as long as ovary; fruiting heads mostly 3–4 mm. broad; achenes 1.5–2 mm. long.—M. L. FERNALD.

THE SPORADIC APPEARANCE OF *EPIPACTIS HELLEBORINE*.—It has repeatedly been noted, since it first appeared as a naturalized plant in North America, that *Epipactis Helleborine* (L.) Crantz will suddenly appear in well known woodlands, wooded parks, ravines or thickets as a single individual, soon as several and in a few years as a relatively abundant species. This behavior is apparently not restricted to the American colonies, derived from European progenitors. Picking up, almost at random, Bentham's Handbook of the British Flora, ed. 4 (1878), I read (p. 457) under *E. latifolia* (L.) Sw., a variation of *E. Helleborine*: "Not unfrequent in Britain, but often appearing only in single specimens".—M. L. FERNALD.

Volume 48, no. 567, containing pages 41–64 and plates 1005–1010, was issued 4 March, 1946.